## Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

107th Congress
Committee on Small Business
2361 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-6515
September 26, 2002

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert Speaker United States House of Representatives Room H-232, the Capitol Washington, DC 20515-6501

Dear Mr. Speaker:

We are writing to alert you to a serious problem of access to credit that will have a devastating impact on small businesses throughout the country, and to seek your leadership in protecting our government's principal programs aimed at ensuring access to credit for small business creation.

First, the Small Business Administration (SBA) is poised to severely cut back both the amount of loans made and the maximum loan size under the Section 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program. The 7(a) loan program is a vital source for nearly \$11 billion of new capital to small businesses every year. In fact, the 7(a) program provides 40 to 50 percent of all the long-term (over three years) financing that goes to small businesses, which has lead to the creation of thousands of small firms, contributing to job creation and economic growth.

The SBA action is a misguided response to last year's Congressional action to finally reduce unnecessarily high user fees (read: taxes) charged to small business borrowers every year. The President signed into law Congress's unanimous action last year (P.L. 107-100) to reduce fees charged to borrowers in the 7(a) program starting on October 1, 2002 because the program has been netting the government handsome profits every year – taxing small business more than \$1.4 billion over the last ten years beyond the cost of operating the program. This is all because of an overly conservative credit subsidy calculation model designed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that requires charging more fees than is necessary to cover potential bad loans. Eliminating this tax on small businesses and preventing over-collections should have been welcomed news. Instead, SBA and OMB are refuting the basis for last year's unanimous Senate and House actions and are taking actions that would hamper the ability of small businesses to access one of the few remaining sources of credit.

Moreover, the subsidy rate miscalculation problem is even bigger, relative to the size of the program, in the SBA's 504 Certified Development Company (CDC) loan program. This program provides small businesses with long-term, fixed-rate financing for expansion purposes such as the purchase of land, buildings and long-life capital equipment. However, because the 504 program is self-sustaining, it is off the appropriations radar-screen but nevertheless its impact is felt in every Congressional district in the nation. Small business 504 borrowers have also been overcharged or overtaxed by nearly \$400 million just in the last three years. This year, the President's budget request unfortunately proposes to raise the fees in the SBA's 504 program when they actually should be going down if OMB had an accurate subsidy rate model in place.

This is the worst possible time for the SBA and OMB to take these actions. Small businesses create over three-quarters of the new jobs in the United States, and contribute over 50 percent of the private gross domestic product. Small businesses have pulled this nation out of every economic downturn. It is therefore difficult to overstate the economic damage that would result from cutting the largest federal assistance program for small business in half, banning 7(a) loans in excess of \$500,000 starting on October 1<sup>st</sup>, and raising fees in the 504 program.

Congress must act before we adjourn to stop these unfair taxes on small businesses. Failure to protect the existing 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program and lower fees in the 504 CDC program will further aggravate the nationwide credit crunch and stall the fragile economic recovery. We must not stand by and let this happen.

We look forward to working with you to protect America's small businesses. We have tried to work to resolve this problem administratively over the past six years by suggesting more relevant factors to go into a subsidy rate calculation model but to little avail. We would appreciate your leadership ensuring that this issue is addressed legislatively before Congress adjourns for the fall elections in order to (1) allow the 7(a) program to continue to operate at its normal \$11 billion annual volume, (2) prevent the SBA from imposing any new limitations or restrictions on loan size or access, and (3) make sure fees are not needlessly increased in the 504 program.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Manzullo Chairman

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